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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

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Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

BE pleaſed to inſert the following in your uſeful and entertaining paper, which will oblige

Your conſtant reader,

SWEETHALL, *Jan.* 29, 1769. CALEDONIENSIS.

IT has been the opinion of all the Divines, whom I have either read or heard preach upon the ſubject, that theſe words, GEN. i. 26. "*Let us make man in our image, after our likeneſs*," mean that he was to be made pure and holy; that is, in other words, that this image of God conſiſted ſolely in the holineſs and purity of the creature man. That this holineſs and purity was a ſecondary image of God I readily grant, but that it was the primary, and the one meant in the text, I deny; and my reaſons for ſo doing I will ſubmit to the ſcrutiny of every impartial inquirer after truth.

Theſe words, "*Let us make man in our image, after our likeneſs*," are as much as if God had ſaid "*Let us make man a Trinity like ourſelves.*" It is probable that a great many well meaning people will be ſtartled at this expreſſion, and will be apt to cenſure me for it; but I beg that they would be kind enough to ſuſpend their judgment thereupon, until they hear what I have to advance on that ſubject.

That man is really and truly a Trinity, conſiſting of three diſtinct beings, all in one, appears plain from ſcripture. I ſhall adduce two paſſages in proof thereof. The firſt is from the epiſtle to the HEBREWS, iv. 12. where it is ſaid that "*The word of God pierces even to the dividing aſunder of* SOUL *and* SPIRIT." Here then is a diviſion talked of betwixt ſoul and ſpirit, ſo that they muſt of neceſſity be two diſtinct intelligences. Again, the apoſtle Paul, in his firſt epiſtle to the THESSALONIANS, chap. v. 23, thus prays: "*I pray God your whole* SPIRIT, *and* SOUL *and* BODY, *be preſerved blameleſs unto the coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt.*" Here is the Trinity I ſpeak of, and this Trinity is the image of God meant in the text. It cannot be ſaid that the SOUL and SPIRIT, in any of theſe paſſages, are the ſame, becauſe it is eaſily ſeen that ſuch a meaning would render them abſurd. To divide betwixt a ſoul and itſelf is a contradiction in terms, and to pray to be preſerved blameleſs in ſpirit, and body and ſpirit, would be a tautology which ſo accurate and learned a writer as the apoſtle Paul was not able to commit, even laying aſide his inſpiration.

But if I can further prove that this ſame image of God is ſtamped upon every thing in the creation, I hope my reader will look into the matter more ſeriouſly; and that the Deiſt, who ſcoffs at the doctrine of a Trinity, three in one, and one in three, as a thing impoſſible and abſurd, may be abaſhed when he finds not only himſelf, but even every thing around him, conſpicuouſly evidencing this awful truth.

God hath impreſſed his ſeal upon every part of the creation, in ſuch a manner that every where the ſtamp of that impreſſion is legible, ſo that there is not one particle of matter but what bears a viſible reſemblance of that Trinity meant by the image of God. The ſmalleſt particle has length, breadth, and thickneſs, all coeval and indiviſible, yet all diſtinct; ſo that the length is neither the breadth nor the thickneſs, nor is any of them the length, and yet they maintain and ſupport each other. A roſe has ſhape, colour, ſmell, all coeval and indiviſible; yet the ſhape is not the colour, nor is the colour the ſmell, and we are ſure that they three unite in one. The ſun has a body, and heat, and light, all coeval and indiviſible, yet not one of them is the other. The body may be ſuppoſed the Father, the heat may be called the Son, and the light may be aptly compared to the Holy Ghoſt. The heat proceeds from the body of the ſun, and yet is coeval with its parent; and the light proceeds from both, and yet is coeval with both; nor can one of them be deſtroyed without the deſtruction of the others. The ſame allegory may be drawn from the roſe, but that I ſhall leave as entertainment for my reader. This is the image of the Trinity; this is the ſeal of God ſtamped on all nature; and if thus viſibly impreſſed upon unintelligent matter, who dare ſay that the ſame image of God is not alſo placed on man, who is the chief of God's works in this world.

Holineſs and purity, or, as Divines term them, original righteouſneſs, which was the ſecondary image of God upon man, and which was not beſtowed, in a poſitive manner, on any inferiour creature, this original righteouſneſs, I ſay, was loſt by the fall; and in ſuch a caſe, if man had had no other image of God upon him, that image would then have been entirely forfeited. But although man, by the fall, loſt his purity and ſanctity, yet he could not loſe this primary image of God, this reſemblance of the Trinity.

As this doctrine makes man a glorious being, and cuts off every pretence that the Deiſts can have of placing him among the brutes, and of cavilling againſt a Trinity, I expect to be aſked in what manner I am to diſpoſe of this ſoul and ſpirit when ſeparated by death. Although I could cite from Homer, and ſeveral others of the ancients, what I think would ſatisfy a Deiſt upon this ſubject, yet I ſhall ſeek no other authority but the ſacred oracles; and though ſuch books may be laughed at by Gentlemen profeſſing Deiſm, yet they ought certainly to allow them equal authority with profane authors, and therefore I ſhall go no where elſe for my anſwer.

The ſpirit, at the ſeparation occaſioned by death, returns to God who gave it; from whence we may very readily conclude that this ſpirit is the ſame which we commonly call conſcience, or, as Pope words it, *the God within the ſoul*, which is either to condemn or acquit us at the throne of God. And accordingly, in the firſt epiſtle of JOHN, this ſpirit is ſaid to bear record on earth; chap. v. 7, 8. "*For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghoſt, and theſe three are one; and there are three which bear witneſs in earth, the Spirit, and the Water, and the Blood, and theſe three agree in one.*" Every body knows that by the Water and Blood are meant the two ſacraments Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper; and the Spirit is a witneſs of our actions, which witneſs, as you may read in the ſixth verſe, is Truth. Now theſe are epithets never beſtowed upon the ſoul. As the ſpirit therefore immediately returns to God, ſo the ſoul goes to Hades, to remain in that common receptacle of ſouls until the day of judgment: For, as the ſacred oracles tell us, "*No body hath aſcended into Heaven but he that firſt deſcended*," meaning our Bleſſed Saviour; and in the ſecond chapter of the acts of the apoſtles, ver. 34, you will find that David himſelf is not yet aſcended into the Heavens. To this place, called Hades, it was that Chriſt deſcended after his crucifixion, to ſhow to all who had died in the faith of his coming that he had accompliſhed his promiſe. Joſephus, when mentioning Hades, tells us that it meant a place where both good and bad ſouls exiſted after death; and the word Paradiſe uſed by our Saviour to the thief that ſuffered with him, bears the ſame meaning. Nevertheleſs, though this be the common rendezvous of ſouls, the wicked muſt be miſerable, and the good happy, not only from the different conſequences of virtue and vice, but alſo from a certain knowledge of futurity.

This query therefore does not at all invalidate the ſtrength of my hypotheſis, viz. that the image of God imprinted upon man did not ſo much conſiſt in holineſs and purity as in that Trinity of which he is compoſed. God could not have made him otherwiſe than pure and holy, becauſe nothing impure can come from his hand. It was therefore needleſs to ſay, "*Let us make man in our image, after our likeneſs*;" for if holineſs and purity be only meant by that image, then that ſanctity and purity muſt have followed of courſe, becauſe God cannot create an imperfection. Something elſe muſt then be meant by the image of God; and that image is, I think, what I have explained it to be.

From the PUBLICK LEGER.

The PLEAS *of the* AMERICANS *againſt* TAXATION, *&c.*

I. THEIR not being repreſented in Parliament.

Anſwer. This would no doubt be a valid plea if it had ever been refuſed them, but their locality will well admit of [illegible] they take off the manufactures of this c[illegible] them loaded with an enhanced price, on account of the duties paid here, and ſo do eventually contribute.

Anſwer. Moſt of the coloniſts are emigrators from the mother country, and the deſcendents of ſuch, and if *they had continued here* would alſo have uſed the manufactures of this country, and would alſo have contributed their ſhare of taxes towards their own protection. Is it therefore a reaſonable plea that either their uſing Britiſh manufactures there ſhould wholly exempt them from taxes, or that their removing from this to another part of the King's dominions ſhould have that effect?

III. No precedents of their heretofore contributing towards their own defence but by miniſterial letters of requiſition.

Anſwer. It is but little more than two centuries ſince the colonies in America commenced peopling, and ſome of the principal not half ſo long; and in their infancy they wanted great parliamentary aids, and had it, and many of them to great extent; ſo in their infant ſtate was taxation very much out of the queſtion, while they could not ſubſiſt without pecuniary aids. But are theſe precedents, adapted (from their then neceſſity) to their infant ſtate, to be now pleaded as a total exemption from their contributing ſomething towards their own ſecurity, protection, and defence, in a determined, fixed, lawful way, as it regards our navy, &c. without which they would in every European war be liable to be overrun and ranſacked by the common enemy; and while the mother country owes one hundred and forty millions, chiefly borrowed on account of protecting, defending, and ſettling America, and the conſequences thereof, ſhould they, the Americans, be ſo blind to their own duty, and to their own intereſt, as to be unwilling to do ſomething towards their own ſecurity in future? Forbid it, Heaven! and remove their ingratitude, and their blindneſs to their own intereſt and the common good of the whole.

P. S. Would it not be for the real intereſt of the coloniſts to have their buſineſs done here, and their cauſe pleaded by their own proper member, who would be much better acquainted with their true intereſt, eſpecially on occaſions new and emergent, than any of their out-door agents, in the preſent mode of things, are or can reaſonably be expected to be? And in regard to the expenſe attending, I am ſure I had, for one, rather do their buſineſs as a proper member for 500l. a year, than I would, as an out-door agent, for 1000l. a year. And, for theſe plain reaſons, it would be a more honourable taſk, and their employers intereſt might be much readier and more effectually watched and promoted by a proper member of their own than it could be by an out-door agent, who is not ſuffered to plead in the Parliament Houſe relative to their inſtructions, or the intereſt of thoſe whom it is their duty (after accepting the office) to ſerve to the beſt of their power, but, in the preſent mode, can only apply to others to ſpeak for them, and that often attended with hinderance, difficulty, and loſs of opportunity; and it appears to me that others, on theſe conſiderations, muſt incline to the ſame ſentiments; ſo would it be for the real good, ſtability, and welfare, of the ſeveral colonies, to have proper members of their own to plead for them. Nevertheleſs, my good wiſhes for the true intereſt of America are ſuch that, with all theſe advantages, I ſhould be deſirous of having the mode and ſize of taxation to be fixed and limited in the act of union inviolable, ſo that the duration of the union and repreſentation ſhould depend on the due bounds thereof being juſtly preſerved and maintained.

From the CRAFTSMAN, *October* 1, 1768.

GREAT complaints are every day made that notwithſtanding Great Britain has involved herſelf in a very heavy debt, for the defence of the American colonies in the late war, that now they refuſe to pay any part of this debt. On this ſubject there has been a very ſmart paper war for ſome years, which controverſy, it ſeems, is like to be decided by the all powerful argument of fire and ſword.

This argument, on the ſide of Great Britain, has much alarmed me, having myſelf a very conſiderable intereſt depending, as well as ſeveral near relations, on that ſide the water.

From the epithets of unjuſt, ungenerous rogues, rebels, &c. which are ſo laviſhly beſtowed on the Americans, I have been induced to look into thoſe late acts of Parliament which the colonies refuſe to comply with, and to my very great ſurpriſe find there is not one ſingle word in thoſe acts for the purpoſe of raiſing money to help poor Old England, from which I begin to ſuſpect we are all on a wrong ſcent. How can we juſtly accuſe them of refuſing to aſſiſt poor Old England in her diſtreſſes, when we neither aſk or require it of them?

By thoſe acts the money to be raiſed is for their own uſe, not ours. But why, in the name of wonder, was ſuch an act made? The money to be raiſed, I find, is for their defence, and the ſupport of civil government among themſelves. When have they ſuffered by neglecting to raiſe money for their own defence? So far were they from neglecting to raiſe a ſufficiency for that purpoſe during the late war that I am told the Parliament gave them 4 or 500,000l. to reimburſe their extra expenſes. Why then are we to fear that in a time of profound peace, and when every enemy is driven out of the country, that now they will not raiſe money for their own defence? This to me is unaccountable; but to ſend an army to force it, for fear it ſhould not be done, is ſtill more unaccountable.

As to their civil government, I have ever underſtood it is more effectually ſupported there than in any other part of his Majeſty's dominions. My countrymen, we are all led by the noſe; there is a ſnake in the graſs; give yourſelves but the trouble to look at thoſe acts, and reflect one moment, as I have done, and you will at once ſee that we are all ſet by the ears for we know not what. But by your leave I will venture to hint, for your conſideration, a very common cuſtom among pickpockets, viz. a thief cries catch thief. My reaſon for this ſurmiſe is, from what I have hinted, you at once ſee we are to have none of this money to eaſe our taxes; it will be of no uſe to the Americans, otherwiſe they would conſent to it. Who then is to have the prize we are fighting for? To which I will venture to make anſwer, friends and favourites; for by thoſe acts you will find that the money raiſed is put under the direction of the Crown, to pay (or give) to as many or what officers it pleaſes to appoint in America, all which appointments and ſalaries, it is well known, are made and concluded upon by the King's Miniſters.

Whoever therefore will give themſelves the trouble to look at theſe acts which the Americans refuſe to comply with will at once ſee the whole is a piece of miniſterial policy, deſigned not for the good of Great Britain or her colonies, but for an American eſtabliſhment, whereby they may be able to provide for friends and favourites.

The Iriſh eſtabliſhment has been much talked of as a ſinecure for friends and favourites, and caſt off miſtreſſes; but this American eſtabliſhment promiſes a more ample proviſion for ſuch like purpoſes. That this is the truth of the caſe every one that will give himſelf the trouble muſt ſee, unleſs troubled with the preſent very polite diſorder of being ſhort ſighted.

EXPOSITOR.

From the GAZETTEER, *Nov.* 1.

I AM told many of our countrymen are greatly grieved at the news from America, whereas I look upon the Boſton Gazette as entertaining a farce as the Padlock. Remark only how it ſets out: The meeting of the freeholders was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cooper. This is right. But why *Doctor* Cooper? I thought eccleſiaſtical degrees were an abomination in the eyes of the Saints. I ſuppoſe we ſhall ſhortly hear this Reverend Doctor is appointed Dean of the cathedral to be built and endowed at Boſton, as a proviſion for acting as chaplain to the meeting. Then follows the *Hon.* James Otis, *Eſq*; Moderator, and the *Hon.* Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq*; Committee man. I do not very well underſtand how theſe levellers come to admit of thoſe diſtinguiſhing titles of *Honourable* and *Eſquire*. Sure they do not mean to have a Protector or *Superiour* among them; that would ſpoil all. Indeed I expected it would have been Maſter James Otis, and Maſter Thomas Cuſhing; but I ſuppoſe I am wrong, for it was the Hon. Mr. Day, and his young Honour Maſter Day. Theſe worthy Gentlemen are to be *conſidered*, ſo that it ſeems ſalaries are annexed to their offices. To be ſure; why ſhould not ſtate officers have ſalaries in America as well as ours have here? It will not make them coveted the more for that. Next follows the mock aſſembly, preceded by a *faſt*. Stand clear beef and pudding in the evening, for the bellies of the Saints muſt be filled, with ſomething more ſubſtantial than wind, within the compaſs of twelve hours. One thing I love the coloniſts for, and that is they ſpeak out. They have beat the drum, and openly declared themſelves their own maſters; and where is the harm in this? Every one of us would do the ſame, if we were ſure we could ſupport it. In God's name leave them to themſelves; do not throw away powder and ſhot upon them; let them form an empire among themſelves, if they can unite ſo many diſcordant intereſts. Let not our merchants deſpair of their debts, they will get every ſhilling; ſend a fleet to New England, to be maintained and live upon free quarter there, until the Boſtonians have paid every farthing of what ALL the coloniſts are indebted to our merchants, and then leave them to follow their own inventions. Sure it is much better for us they were a free ſtate, and trade with us in the manner they do with other countries, than put us to an annual expenſe to protect them, and not get any returns for our goods. I am of opinion it would be happy for this iſland if America and the Eaſt Indies were ſwallowed up by an earthquake. Our commerce, which we make ſuch a rout about, has undone us. What have trade and our ideal riches brought us to? No government, no ſubordination, the beſt of Kings inſulted; our leaders have loſt all credit with the people, our laws loſt all their ſpring and activity; loaded with debt the nation is unable to ſtand under, what it to be the iſſue? The remedy of the ſelf-denying ſplit-farthing author of the State of the

Nation is inadequate to the diſeaſe; it is mere waſte paper, it wants another gueſs ſtate Doctor. I fear Lord Bolingbroke was a prophet; he ſaid England might be ſaved, yet ſo as by fire. The match, I fear, is in ſome hands or other that will ſoon try the experiment. Wo be to that day, whenever it come; there will be much weeping and gnaſhing of teeth, aye and broken heads too.

VENICE, *October* 10.

THE adventurer Stephano, at the head of 2000 men, had drawn nigh to a Turkiſh poſt, but the Turks found means to open themſelves a paſſage. They attacked him in flank and obliged him to fly, after an obſtinate battle, in which moſt of his ſoldiers were killed. A reward has been offered for apprehending Stephano, and two or three other chiefs.

PARIS, *October* 28. They write from Corſica that in the night between the 8th and 9th inſtant the Corſicans attacked and forced the poſt of Borgo, guarded by 500 men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel du Ludre, who were obliged to yield to ſuperiour numbers, after a very vigorous reſiſtance. Two hundred men were taken priſoners, and the reſt were killed. The Chevalier du Ludre, who was among the priſoners, was complimented by Paoli upon the brave defence he made. Several officers of diſtinction were killed and wounded. The Marquis de Chauvelin was obliged to draw back his advanced guards, to ſecure the communication. The enemy took a great quantity of baggage, and 20 pieces of cannon, at Borgo. It is ſaid that a reenforcement of 25 battalions will be ſent to Corſica.

Nov. 4. By freſh advices from our army in Corſica, we learn that there arrived there the 14th ult. eight battalions, which had been long detained in the harbour of Toulon by contrary winds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October* 7. The 3d inſtant, in the afternoon, a grand council was held here, at which aſſiſted the Grand Viziar, the Muffti, the Kadiliſkiers, the Miniſters of the Porte, and the officers of the militia. Previous to this the Reſident from Ruſſia was invited to attend at the gate of the Seraglio, at ſix in the morning, where he was introduced into the apartment of the Grand Viziar. The converſation was but ſhort, but very animated; and the Ruſſian Reſident, ſeeming not ſatisfied with the demands made from him, he was ordered to withdraw to a ſeparate apartment, and wait the iſſue of the reſolution of the Porte. After the report was made to the Grand Seignior of what had paſſed, his Highneſs ordered the Ruſſian Miniſter to be ſent to the caſtle of the Seven Towers, to which place he was actually conducted, together with his ſecretary and domeſticks.

STOCKHOLM, *October* 8. The Royal College of Phyſicians having ſent to the houſe deſtined for inoculation 100 children, between the age of 9 and 14, all of them have been inoculated, and had the ſmallpox, without the leaſt accident. The principal members of the College have alſo inoculated their own children.

VIENNA, *October* 22. We learn from Conſtantinople that the Grand Viziar had given orders to Achmet Effendi to repair immediately to Iſſak Leha, where he was immediately to prepare and throw a bridge of boats over the Danube.

October 26. The French Ambaſſadour at this Court has received a courier from Conſtantinople, with advice that the Ruſſian Miniſter had been ſent for by the Grand Viziar, who after receiving him with great ceremony acquainted him, in the preſence of 300 perſons, how greatly the Porte was diſpleaſed with the Ruſſians for ſending their troops into Poland, and that if they were not immediately withdrawn from thence the Porte would declare war againſt Ruſſia. The Ruſſian Miniſter deſired leave to ſend an expreſs home, but this was refuſed.

BREST, *Nov.* 3. For theſe two days paſt, ſince there arrived a courier from Court, we have worked night and day, with prodigious alacrity, in our arſenals. We are aſſured the armament here is to conſiſt of ten ſhips of the line, and like orders are ſent to Rochfort to fit out five others. Theſe motions, the intent of which we are ignorant of, alarm us; and the ensurers here have augmented their premiums on it.

CADIZ, *October* 22. Without regard to the repreſentations of the merchants of this city, the Court has juſt ſent poſitive orders for the departure of the fleet bound for La Vera Cruz, in conſequence of which the neceſſary preparations are making.

DANTZICK, *October* 20. The Ruſſian General Count Podhoriczani has quitted the Ukraine, at the head of his regiment of huſſars, and ſome other troops, in order to act againſt the Confederates in Lithuania. This General is a native of the province of Montenero, and is a deſcendent from the famous King of Epirus, who in the 14th century rendered himſelf ſo redoubtable againſt the Turks as to acquire the name of Scanderbeg, that is to ſay Alexander the Great.

WARSAW, *October* 22. A Poliſh Gentleman, who through an enthuſiaſtick zeal maſſacred two Diſſidents ſome time ago, was this day publickly beheaded.

Some freſh diſturbances have broken out in Great Poland, where great cruelties are exerciſed againſt the Diſſidents. Mazeuski has publiſhed a manifeſto, by which he exhorts the Nobility to aſſemble by the 29th inſtant, and threatens thoſe who do not come to the place appointed to have their eſtates plundered.

From the confines of POLAND, *October* 24. The troubles in Lithuania rather increaſe than diminiſh; 500 Courlanders have ſigned an act of reconfederation, and have choſen one Kopp for their chief. They have entered Lithuania, in order to join the Ruſſians, and are already got within ſeven miles of Kauen.

LEGHORN, *October* 22. We are aſſured that the republick of Genoa, who are to defray the expenſe of the war againſt the Corſicans, hath already ſent three millions of crowns to a certain place appointed by France.

LONDON, *Nov.* 10.

WE hear that this morning an expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth, containing ſome deſpatches of importance for General Gage, Commander in Chief of the forces in North America.

The Hon. Houſe of Commons ſat until paſt twelve o'clock on Tueſday night, and then adjourned to this day. There were above 400 members preſent.

An humorous correſpondent propoſes, in order to prevent all future diſputes about changes in the Miniſtry, that an act be paſſed directing that in future the Duke of ——— and his friends ſhall hold all the chief offices from January 1769 to January 1770, the Earl of ——— from 1770 to 1771, Lord ——— from 1771 to 1772, &c. &c. and that the party coming into place ſhall give an elegant dinner in the manner of the Lord Mayor's feaſt.

A Lady of great fortune, being ſtruck with the perſon of a certain late unſucceſsful performer (the night of his performance) was married to him laſt Monday: An ample amendment for his publick divorce.

Nov. 12. We hear letters are received, by the Ruſſian Miniſter, confirming the account of the declaration of war by the Turks againſt the Ruſſians.

Letters from Corſica, of the lateſt date, bring advice that a choſen corps of 1000-youths, as volunteers, without pay (conſiſting of the very flower of the noble families of that iſland) is now forming, under the denomination of the *Paolian Band*; that they are conſtantly to attend the perſon of their great leader, unleſs he thinks their preſence occaſionally *indiſpenſable* elſewhere; and they are ſworn each to the other to die rather than, under any circumſtances, to ſurrender to the enemies of Corſica, or withdraw themſelves, on any conſideration, from the ſervice of their country.

Some letters from Leghorn adviſe that a father had ſtabbed two of his ſons in Corſica, lately, on account of having detected them in a clandeſtine correſpondence with the French.

It is obſerved that the French Ambaſſadour has paid no leſs than three viſits to the Reſident of the Genoeſe ſince his arrival from France, from whence it is conjectured ſomething very extraordinary will ſoon appear relative to the Corſicans.

Several naval officers of the firſt and ſecond departments in that Mediterranean, have very freely given their opinions lately, on a publick occaſion, on the proceedings of the French in regard to Corſica. That iſland, ſaid an officer of diſtinguiſhed rank, although deſtitute of harbours capable of receiving larger than fifty gun ſhips of war, will be, when in poſſeſſion of the French, of the utmoſt conſequence, who were obliged in the late war to ſend 5000 ſailors, by way of the inland canals, to Languedoc for Toulon, from Breſt, in order to man Monſ. de la Clue's ſquadron, otherwiſe that fleet could not have proceeded to ſea; but the poſſeſſion of Corſica will render that tedious method of manning their fleets in the Mediterranean unneceſſary, the Corſican ſailors will ſupply the defect, and be of the moſt fatal conſequence to the trade and navigation of this nation, in thoſe ſeas, in any future war with France.

They write from Piſa that though it was apprehended the great drought which for ſome time reigned there would have entirely ſpoiled their harveſt, yet the ſeveral crops of corn have turned out very abundant, as likewiſe the vintage, which laſt has lowered the price of wine conſiderably.

They write from Gibraltar that the Spaniards have for ſome time paſt been ſtrongly fortifying Corunna.

It is ſaid that the Spaniards are making ſome preparations which ſufficiently indicate their intentions, the firſt favourable opportunity that offers.

This morning an expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland row, St. James's, from the Court of France.

The laſt letters from Boſton, New England, mention, as a matter of ſome conſolation under their afflictions, that the arrival of ſo many ſhips of war, &c. occaſioned a greater circulation of money than had been known ſince the concluſion of the late war.

It is reported that the commanding officer of his Majeſty's troops lately arrived at Boſton, New England, had orders to take into cuſtody certain perſons accuſed of being the promoters and abettors of the late commotions there.

Yeſterday a great number of the Nobility attended at the Queen's palace, to inquire after her Majeſty's and the young Princeſs's healths, and were all entertained with cake and cauſſe.

Yeſterday Earl Percy, Aid de Camp to the King, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Colonel of the 5th regiment of foot, in the room of Col. Hodgſon, promoted.

It is ſaid that the Duke of Bedford intends to pay a viſit to the French Court ſoon after the holidays, but whether on publick or private buſineſs is at preſent a ſecret.

It is now ſaid that the reaſon of a quondam great Commoner's reſigning was on account of the hoſtile meaſures which he found would be purſued with reſpect to America, and which he muſt have joined in, or at leaſt be made *reſponſible* for, in caſe he remained in office.

We are informed that the arguments, pro and con, relative to a certain popular patriot's being admitted into an auguſt aſſembly, will be debated on Monday next.

It is ſaid that a certain candidate has declared to a *great Miniſter* that if a certain expulſion, much talked of, takes place, he muſt find ſome other candidate, for that *he* will not *ſtand* to be knocked down, forewarned, forearmed.

On Wedneſday the Lady of a Gentleman of diſtinction had her head dreſs torn off on her entering Guildhall, on account of her huſband being in oppoſition to a popular Gentleman.

We hear an inquiry will be made into the application of all publick legacies bequeathed ſince the year 1688, which will be of infinite advantage to the poor of this kingdom.

Nov. 15. A letter from Dantzick, dated October 24th, ſays: "We have received certain advice that the malcontents of Poland, who have taken refuge in Moldavia, have made propoſals to ſurrender to the Porte ſome of the neighbouring provinces; which, as it flatters the ambition and deſigns of the Porte, is the true reaſon of the Turks quarrelling with the Ruſſians, and entering Poland under a pretence of ſupporting the malcontents."

It is ſuppoſed by ſome people who pretend to be profound politicians that France will attack us as ſoon as ſhe is able, and that the firſt blow will be ſtruck in India.

They write from Gibraltar that the Emperour of Morocco has abated of his late haughty demands on Great Britain.

It is rumoured that a ſtop will be put to the exportation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland to the Mediterranean, which will be of great ſervice to the Corſicans; ſince the French, without the aſſiſtance of Iriſh proviſions, cannot victual their navy for ſix weeks.

Letters from Leghorn mention that the great ſucceſs of the Corſicans has induced divers European powers to aſſiſt General Paoli with money and ammunition of war.

There is now the greateſt demand for Engliſh horſes, to be ſhipped over for Germany, than at any time ſince the late war.

Sunday the French Ambaſſadour attended the levee at St. James's, and was in conference there from one until paſt four o'clock, from whence it is conjectured that matters of great importance were on the carpet.

Yeſterday there was a prodigious full Houſe of Commons, and it was expected that they would ſit late, but contrary to expectation the Houſe was up by five o'clock.

There were no leſs than 22 petitions delivered to the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday, complaining of undue elections.

Sunday night a great number of Members of Parliament had a meeting at Sir John Cuſt's, their Speaker.

We hear that copies of the records of a certain popular Gentleman's commitment are ordered to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

The report of Voltaire's death is without foundation, as we hear he has wrote a droll epiſtle himſelf on that report, which will probably ſoon appear.

Dec. 1. By the laſt letters from Peterſburg an account is received that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has lately been inoculated, under the direction of Dr. Dimſdale, an Engliſh phyſician; and the ſame add that her Majeſty was perfectly recovered, and that during the whole time of inoculation ſhe was not confined one day to her chamber. We think this ought to be told to the honour of the Empreſs, that in a country where the practice of inoculation was unknown the Empreſs ſuffered the firſt experiment to be made upon herſelf; a noble inſtance of her Majeſty's great reſolution and firmneſs of mind, as well as uncommon attention to the welfare of her people.

His Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, his Majeſty's third ſon, and the Princeſs Royal, are under preparation to be inoculated, under the inſpection of Cæſar Hawkins, Eſq;

We are informed, by a young Gentleman that is juſt arrived from Caen in Normandy, that the floods there have been ſo great as to have carried away the greateſt part of the town; the environs have been entirely laid under water, and many hundreds of the inhabitants drowned. It is ſaid to be cauſed by the overflowing of the rivers Orne and Oden.

We hear the Spaniards at the Havannah are very aſſiduous in purchaſing ſeveral of the ſtouteſt Bermudian built ſloops, which are ſuppoſed to be intended for privateers, as thoſe veſſels are well known to be in general the beſt ſailers in the Weſt Indies.

Some gold candleſticks, now in poſſeſſion of a Nabob, ſacrilegiouſly taken from a capital church at the Manilas after the capitulation, are, it is ſaid, the cauſe, among other ſuch exceſſes, of the ranſom not being paid.

The great rivers Maine and Seine, in France, are now joined as thoſe of the Loire and Saone were under the name Canal Mazarine; and above 20,000 troops are ſhipt off that way, in order to effect the work.

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a ſhip late of Liverpool.

Newcaſtle, *dated* Maglana, *October* 24, 1768.

"I have the happineſs to acquaint you that we are in ſafety arrived here, having fortunately got a freight to this port from Genoa; for had we gone to Conſtantinople we muſt have been there, and our ſhips ſeiz'd by the Turks, there being certain advices that the Grand Vizar had ſeized on all the foreign ſhips lying there to take in corn, and had ſent their crews into ſlavery. A Dutch ſhip of force reſiſted, and after an obſtinate engagement was overpowered. The Captain's head was inſtantly ſtruck off, and the crew ſent into the country for perpetual ſlavery. The Turks are laying up large magazines for war, and ſtore neither ſhips nor proviſions to be bought up but for the Grand Signior's uſe."

Dec. 3. The following is an account of the exports to the continent of America from England only, for five years, excluſive of Scotland:

1761	amounts to	—	—	2547836	2	3
1762	—	—	—	—	1812082	17	7
1763	—	—	—	—	2534429	18	2
1764	—	—	—	—	2132082	15	0
1765	—	—	—	—	2228450	3	8
				£.	10360821	16	8

which is 2072164 l. 7s 4d. per annum, on a medium of thoſe five years, by the cuſtom houſe entries of England only.

Imports from the continent of America to England only, for five years, excluſive of Scotland:

1761	amounts to	—	—	787978	15	0
1762	—	—	—	—	1145279	3	6
1763	—	—	—	—	1164844	8	6
1764	—	—	—	—	1102238	11	2
1765	—	—	—	—	1204689	19	11
				£.	5405650	18	1

which is 1081130 l. 3s 7d. halfpeny per annum, on a medium of thoſe five years, by the cuſtom-houſe entries of England only.

They write from Porto Ferrajo, in letters of the 26th of October, that a few days before a large veſſel from Baſtia, laden with cattle and corn for the French troops in Corſica, had been driven by bad weather on the rock of Marignoli, where the crew had the good fortune to get ſafe on ſhore, but many of the cattle periſhed, and the corn was ſo wetted that it is thought it will not be fit for uſe.

Letters from Corſica adviſe that the ſtate priſoners confined at Corte found means lately to ſeize the arms of the guard ſet over them, but ſome other troops running to their aſſiſtance, a great number of ſhots were exchanged on both ſides; ſome of the priſoners were ſlain, others wounded, and the reſt more ſtrongly ſecured than ever in the priſons from whence they had eſcaped.

Chauvelin is recalled from Corſica, and the Marquis de Faux is appointed in his room. This latter Gentleman, by his ſeverities practiſed at Gottingen laſt war (when Prince Clement of Saxony, who was commander in chief, remonſtrated againſt him to the Court of France) as it is imagined, for theſe reaſons is appointed, as Chauvelin appeared too mild to the French Miniſtry. But aſſaſſinations among the Senators of Genoa have been practiſed, ſome ſay by their brethren, others by the populace without doors; thirteen have been found dead, and ſeveral wounded. The French are at the bottom of this; and time will ſhow whether the excurſions of the Tartars into China, in order to ſide with the inhabitants, and drive the Engliſh from their ſettlement, is not the plan of that perfidious Court.

They write from Florence that the firſt ſhock of the earthquake which was felt lately at Santa Sofia, on the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State, happened about 11 o'clock in the evening, and was ſo violent as to throw down ſeveral of the weſtern houſes, eſpecially in the country around. The inhabitants, who were all in bed, being waked by it, fled towards the fields; but in their flight a ſecond ſhock more terrible than the firſt is ſaid, by which the ſtrongeſt buildings were overturned, a number of perſons buried under the ruins, and the great bridge which ſeparates Santa Sofia from the Eccleſiaſtical State, and coſt that community upwards of 30,000 crowns, ſplit through the middle from one end to the other.

LIVERPOOL, *Dec.* 8. On Thurſday noon an expreſs arrived at Knowſley, with intelligence that the return for Preſton was ſet aſide, and that Sir Henry Hoghton and Col. Burgoyne took the ſeats of Sir Peter Leiceſter and Sir Frank Standiſh. This news ſoon reached the neighbouring towns and pariſhes; and, as is uſual in tranſports of joy, every hod carrier in the building attributed the completion of it to himſelf, got doubly intoxicated, and the bells rung without ceaſing, particularly at Liverpool, until 11 on the following night. Though we are not capable of inſulting the diſappointed, we cannot avoid being parties in this univerſal demonſtration of reſpect and attachment to a noble houſe, as remarkable for the luſtre of its virtues as for the dignity and ſtanding of its honours.

We hear that the queſtions to come before the Converſation Club, at George's coffee-houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening on Monday next, will be, Would not a tax upon bachelors be of publick utility? Whether are men or women in general ſincereſt in love?

BOSTON, *Dec.* 19.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

LAST evening, after church ſervice, there was a conſiderable gathering of children and ſervants near the townhouſe, drawn by the muſick of the fife, &c. which is again heard on the Sabbath, to the great concern of the ſober and thoughtful inhabitants. Some of thoſe youths having behaved ſo as to diſpleaſe the officer, orders were given the guard to clear the parade, upon which they marched up with bayonets preſented. One of the lads was purſued by a ſoldier to ſome diſtance, who made a thruſt with his bayonet, which paſſed through his coat, and had he not thrown himſelf on the ground that inſtant it is thought would have been run through the body. He has entered a complaint againſt ſaid ſoldier, with one of the magiſtrates of the town. *An application to the military on any ſuch occaſions would be reſented by the inhabitants, who would by no means countenance the exerciſe of law martial in the body of the country, and in a time of peace.*

Dec. 21. This day there was a meeting of his Majeſty's Council, when the Governour informed them that an action of treſpaſs had been brought againſt Stephen Greenleaf, Eſq; ſheriff of the county of Suffolk, by Mr. John Brown of the Manufactory, for breaking, entering in, and keeping poſſeſſion of, an apartment in ſaid houſe. The Governour expreſſed his hopes and expectations that the Council would *ſupport* the ſheriff, who he ſaid had acted in that buſineſs by their authority, and therefore ought to be *ſaved harmleſs by them*. This motion of the Governour's having been ſupported, one or more of the Council obſerved to this purpoſe: That the vote for clearing the Manufactory Houſe was at firſt obtained by a majority of one only, or ſix out of eleven, preſent; that it was intended by the Council to be done in a *legal manner*, and that when the affair was in agitation they thought it neceſſary to wait upon his Excellency, and did accordingly wait upon him, and that even the Gentlemen themſelves who voted for the clearing the houſe declared to his Excellency that the *manner* of proceeding was in their opinion illegal, and *different* from what they expected when they voted for it. Upon which the Governour was pleaſed to ſay that as the ſheriff had acted in this affair in conſequence of the votes of the Council, it muſt ap-

pear very unaccountable in them not to support him; that it would have an ill appearance on the *other side of the water*, where it would certainly be known; and in order to intimidate the Council into his measures, he very delicately intimated that it would be a subject of *representation*, when undoubtedly such kind of glosses would be put upon it as had before been put upon their humble petitions, and other parts of their proceedings. The Council did not think it advisable to determine on a matter as *new* and *unprecedented* as it was *important*, and therefore referred it for further consideration to a full Board, where it is to be hoped a greater concern will appear to *secure* the substantial right of every honest householder than to *provide a screen* for any creature of a Governour whatsoever.

But though the Governour has upon more occasions than one expressed his concern to save the credit of his tools, is it not worthy of remark that so little regard was discovered for the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Council as that when one of those Honourable Gentlemen complained in Council of the treatment he had received, in having his chariot stopped and searched for deserters, this Governour should treat the complaint with neglect, and rather defend than censure the conduct of the soldiery in stopping the inhabitants. And what is still more astonishing, at a Council convened upon the arrival of the troops, to consider of Colonel Dalrymple's demand for quarters, an Honourable Gentleman, who had long had a seat at the Board, and who had freely spoke to this point, as he thought the good of the province and the service of his sovereign required, was modestly told by this Gentleman of the sword that if he had meant any insult upon him in his speech he should have taken his own satisfaction, as soon as they were off that floor, and this in the very presence of the Governour, without his taking the slightest notice of so gross an affront offered to the *whole* Board.

Dec. 23. It may now be said that the Governour and Commissioners have the last night had a sort of an Assembly at Concert Hall. Never were the Gentlemen concerned more liberal in their invitations; even those Ladies who declined subscribing had their cards; the neighbouring towns were reconnoitred for females, and the good natured S---- r of the Board of Commissioners was so complaisant as to offer to go as far as Salem to bring two damsels from thence; their efforts were finally so successful as to procure from among themselves and their connections about ten or twelve unmarried Ladies, whose quality and merits have been since related with the sprightly humour of a military gallant. The ball was opened by Captain W-------n, a Gentleman who has already been taken notice of in this journal. There was indeed a numerous and blazing appearance of men, but the Ladies of all sizes and conditions so few that the most precise Puritan could not find it in his heart to charge said assembly with being guilty of the crime of mixed dancing.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 12.

Extract of a letter from London.

"THE sending a new chief Governour to Virginia, in the place of Sir Jeffery Amherst, made a noise for a while; but the publick seems generally satisfied that the measure in itself was a right one, and that Sir Jeffery's friends are in the wrong to make such a clamour about it, if indeed they are his friends that make the clamour. Something affronting in the circumstances is however supposed by some, but denied by others; and perhaps the chief thing he has to complain of is that the change was made a little hastily, and before any equivalent was given him. Wilkes is extinguished. I am sorry to see in the American papers that some people there are so indiscreet as to distinguish themselves in applauding his No. 45, which I suppose they do not know was a paper in which their King was personally affronted, whom I am sure they love and honour. It hurts you here with sober sensible men when they see you so easily infected with the madness of English mobs."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 9.

THE Committee of the Hon. Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, appointed, at their last sitting, to take under consideration the circular letters from Boston and Virginia, besides the resolves they came to thereupon (inserted in our last) which were agreed to by the whole House, made the following order, viz.

Ordered, that the Committee of Correspondence do write to our Agent in Great Britain, and instruct him to join with the Agents of the other provinces in America in obtaining a repeal of the several acts of Parliament which have lately been passed laying duties in America, and that he do endeavour to prevent the clause for billetting soldiers in America from being inserted in the next Mutiny Act that is passed, and that they do further instruct the Agent to join the Agents of the other provinces in all matters where the general interest of America is concerned.

The Marlborough, Quincy, and John, Breakhill, are arrived at Liverpool. The Tom, Clark, may be expected in York river in the spring.

The Cæsar, ——, from Liverpool, and the Glasgow, ——, from Glasgow, via Hull, are arrived at Norfolk.

Advertisements.

SUSSEX, *Jan.* 30, 1769.

I INTEND for ENGLAND shortly.

JOHN VERELL.

PETERSBURG, *Jan.* 31, 1769.

I INTEND leaving the colony soon. All those indebted to *Gordon* and *Alston* are requested to make immediate payment of their respective balances to Mr. *John Hallowray*, merchant in *Petersburg*, who is fully empowered to receive the same, and grant discharges in their names.

11 ANTHONY GORDON.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Wednesday *the* 15*th of this instant* (February) *before Mr.* James Mitchell's *door*,

Twenty NEGROES,

consisting of men, women, and children, belonging to *Armistead Lightfoot*, Esq; and taken in execution to satisfy several judgments obtained against him. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

1 WILLIAM MITCHELL, Sub Sheriff.

Richard H. Singleton

BEGS leave to acquaint the publick that he intends immediately to open TAVERN in the house lately occupied by Mrs. *Sarah Coke*, opposite the north side of the Capitol, in *Williamsburg*; where those Gentlemen who formerly resorted that house, and others who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having genteel lodgings and good entertainment, he being determined to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction, and ensure their future favours.

*** He likewise proposes boarding young Gentlemen, by the year.

5

For FREIGHT,

THE ship NEPTUNE, *James Cocke* master, now lying at *Norfolk*. She is a good vessel, well found, of about 400 hhds. burthen, has neat accommodations for passengers, and will take in either for *Europe* or the *West Indies*. For terms apply to the said master, or to the subscriber.

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

William Willes,

Cutler from Birmingham,

INFORMS the publick that he has opened shop opposite the playhouse, *Williamsburg*, where he carries on his business in all its branches. Those who please to employ him may depend upon receiving full satisfaction, by having their work done in the best manner, and with the greatest despatch.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on the premises, on* Wednesday *the* 3*d of* May *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day*,

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are some good houses, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for stock, and the soil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the second *Thursday* in *December* or *January* next, as may best suit the purchaser (at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaser giving bond and good security to

12 EDWARD THWEATT.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Saturday *the* 18*th of* March *next, on the premises*,

A PLANTATION in NANSEMOND county, at *South Key* bridge, on *Black-water*, containing about 130 acres, on which is a dwelling-house 32 by 24, with four rooms on a floor and a brick cellar, suitable outhouses, a young thriving orchard, and every thing in good repair; also a storehouse and two new warehouses 30 by 20 each, with ten feet sheds on every side, being the land and plantation whereon *Thomas Fiber* now lives. The situation is well known to be convenient for trade, being on a publick road, and contiguous to a very considerable scope of well settled country. There are nine feet water up to the warehouses, and as the landing is within 20 miles land carriage, and the most convenient to navigation on *Nansemond* river, considerable advantage will be yearly made by storing pork, tobacco, &c. intended from *Roanoke* and the other rivers in *North Carolina* for *Virginia*. Credit will be allowed until the first day of *November* following, on giving bond and good security to

4 KEDAR WEBB.

WEST POINT, *Feb.* 2, 1769.

RUN away from on board the ship *Middleton*, a man and two boys, who have taken with them several things not their own. The man's name is JOHN, thick set, and had on when he went away a blue jacket, and a pair of canvas breeches. The oldest boy is very remarkable, having light eyes, and locks different ways with them, very red faced, and about 19 years old. The other is about 15 years of age, is an *Irish* boy, and goes by the name of TOM. Whoever apprehends any of the said persons, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have half a guinea reward.

HENRY CLARK, Master.

NEW KENT, *Feb.* 3, 1769.

RUN away, on *Sunday* night last, from the subscriber's plantation in *Cumberland* county, upon the branches of *Appamattox* river, near *Nash*'s bridge, three *Virginia* born Negro men, *viz.* PETER, about 27 years old; JEMBOY, about 20 years old; and HARRY, about 21 years old. They were all clothed in good white plains, good osnabrugs shirts, and stockings made of the same sort of cloth as their clothes, but carried away other clothes, and some striped duffil blankets; their shoe heels were pegged and nailed with 3d nails, and 2d nails drove through the edges of the soles and clinched. Whoever brings the said Negroes to me in *New Kent*, or delivers them to my overseer, *Joshua Blunckley*, at the place they went from, shall be paid 5l. besides the allowance by law; or, in case the said Negroes are taken up separate by different persons, 35s. for each. *Peter* has behaved badly about 7 or 8 years, but has not been much corrected; he by some means has learned to write a little, and has frequently wrote passes for himself and other Negroes to go a little distance, and I am apprehensive he has now done the like again, or got some person to write for him.

WILLIAM MACON, jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 6, 1769.

A VERY small black horse, without brand, the property of Mr. *James Hubard*, who is at present in *Great Britain*, was stolen out of his stable in this city the 26th of last month. A saddle, which had been pretty much used (*John Thompson* make) was taken away at the same time. The horse, I understand, has been generally employed as a cart horse. Whoever delivers the said horse and saddle, or either of them, to Mrs. *Hubard*, shall receive 30 s. for the former, and 10 s. for the latter, of

JOHN BLAIR, jun.

N. B. It is hoped all persons will endeavour to have the thief apprehended, and brought to justice.

I HAVE some LAND in *New Kent* county, with a landing at the head of *Ware* creek, which I took for money due to me. I bought some adjoining, upon which there is a plantation, and a tenant, who goes off at *Christmas*, if the land is sold. I have in all there 420 acres, including *Barker*'s meadow, for which I would take 10 s. an acre. Twelve months credit will be allowed, or longer, on interest, if desired, but cheaper for ready money.

2 JOHN BLAIR.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to the last testament of the Hon.* BENJAMIN TASKER, *of the province of* Maryland, *deceased, on* Wednesday *the* 1*st of* March *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day, at publick sale*,

THE House and Plantation called BELL-AIR, lying in *Prince George's* county, formerly the property and residence of the late Governour *Ogle*, deceased, also about 21 SLAVES, all the STOCK, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, PLOUGHS, TOOLS, *&c.* there.

This estate contains about 2177 acres, including a quantity of mowable meadow, and a large portion of arable land, which is well enclosed, and wheat was sown last autumn on part of it. Its situation is healthful, and distant from *Annapolis* about 16 miles, 12 from the town of *Elizabeth*, and 6 from *Queen Anne*. The mansion house and office near it are two stories, built of brick, the latter about 40 feet square, and the former 60 by 35 feet. The orchards, garden, stables, barns, *&c.* also contribute to make this seat very pleasing and commodious. It is proposed that the purchaser or purchasers who shall buy to the amount of 500 *l.* sterling, or for any greater sum, may pass his or their bonds, with approved security for the same, to the acting trustees, or their agents, who will attend at the time and place aforesaid.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of *Dobar Thompson* and Co. of *Falmouth*, are desired to make payment to Mr. *Edward Moor*, who is empowered to give proper acquittances. Those who cannot pay fully in the spring are requested to reduce their accounts as much as they can, and give bond for their [illegible] which it is hoped [illegible] closed, [illegible] who fail [illegible] ship will [illegible] business

Co.

THE county Lieutenants of every county in the middle district are desired to appoint their general musters on the following days, viz.

Williamsburg,	Wednesday	March 1
James City,	Friday	3
Charles City,	Monday	6
New Kent,	Wednesday	8
King William,	Friday	10
York,	Monday	13
Northampton,	Thursday	16
Accomack,	Tuesday	21
Elizabeth City,	Monday	27
Warwick,	Wednesday	29
Gloucester,	Monday	April 3
Middlesex,	Wednesday	5
King and Queen,	Friday	7
Essex,	Monday	10
Hanover,	Thursday	13
Louisa,	Monday	17
Goochland,	Wednesday	19
Henrico,	Friday	21

At which it is expected that each Captain will have an exact return of the strength of his company, as well in respect to arms and ammunition as the number of men, whereby I may be enabled to make a proper general one to his Excellency the Governour; and as I intend to spend the day following each muster in disciplining such of the officers as need it, they are all (from the Colonel to the sergeant or corporal inclusive) desired to attend for that purpose.

1 ALEXANDER FINNIE, Adjutant.

THE subscriber, who is just arrived from LONDON, purposes settling in WILLIAMSBURG, where he intends practising as a SURGEON, APOTHECARY, and MAN-MIDWIFE; and hopes, from the application he has made in these branches, to be able to give satisfaction. Those who will please to favour him with their employ may depend upon the strictest attendance.

JOHN MINSON GALT.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 22*d of this instant* February,

A CHOICE PLANTATION whereon Mr. *John Biddle*, dec. lived, containing 255 acres, with a good new dwelling-house 28 feet square, a large passage, three rooms above and two below, neatly finished, two kitchens, barn, and all other necessary outhouses, also a good apple and peach orchard, convenient for fishing, oystering, and hunting, lying within a mile of the house where Col. *Byrd* and his Lady resided for health, the house larger and not so bleak, about 5 miles from *Kemp*'s *Landing* and 15 from *Norfolk*, a most delightful situation, exactly suited for profit or pleasure, and capable of great improvements. As such places are seldom sold, now is the time for any Gentleman to purchase an agreeable retreat. The sale to be on the premises. The title unexceptionable. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, the other half the first day of *January* next, the purchaser giving bond and security to

ELIZABETH BIDDLE,
2 ROBERT WILLIAMSON, } Executors.
CHARLES GASKING,

PRINCESS ANNE *Jan.* 30, 1769.

To be SOLD *at* Richmond, *on* Monday *the* 6*th of this instant* (February) *being* Henrico *court day*,

THE Lots and Tenement in the said town now in the occupation of Mr. *Coutts*, lately a prize in the lottery of the Honourable *William Byrd*, Esq; and drawn by the subscriber, with whatever houses or ground belong to the said tenement in the scheme of the said lottery. The time of credit to be agreed on at the day of sale.

2 HANNAH BATTAILE.

POETS CORNER.

The first ode of HORACE, *imitated.*

By a young Gentleman.

MY honour'd patron, and delight,
By whose kind influence I write,
Now hear me sing to Lesbian lutes,
Man's various, toilsome, keen pursuits;
How some to honours still aspire,
While others only self admire;
Or cultivate a rural farm,
Secure from strife and war's alarm.
In social mirth some spend the hours,
And quaff rich wine in fragrant bowers;
Or near a gentle murmuring spring
Toast off the fair, and sweetly sing.
The soldier glories in his scars,
And feasts upon the thoughts of wars.
The active sportsman briskly flies,
In quest of game, with tuneful cries;
Neglects his Chloe for the chase,
Though every charm adorns her face.
But my delight's the Lyrick muse,
Whose favours were to you profuse:
Oh! should she aid me to indite,
And you approve of what I write,
I should such joy and rapture find
As were Elysium to my mind.

On a YOUNG LADY, *by the same.*

PORTSMOUTH, *Jan.* 28, 1769.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Benjamin Reade* are desired to discharge the same immediately, and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to make them known, that proper regard may be given to the dignity of the debts.

ROBERT SHEDDEN, Administrator.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 6*th of* March *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Christopher Robinson*, Esq; deceased, at his late dwelling-house in the county of *Middlesex*, on six months credit. And *Thursday* day, at *Urbanna*, will be sold, for ready money, above *two Virginia* born SLAVES, which number the publick may be assured will be expressly exposed to sale.

THE RICHARD CORBIN,
RALPH WORMELEY, } Executors.

For SALE,

TWO hundred and fixty four acres of LAND in *Prince George* county, about four or five miles from *Petersburg* and *Blandford*; also 140 acres of land in *Dinwiddie* county, about the distance aforesaid from *Petersburg* and *Blandford*. These two pieces of land lie within half a mile of each other, and join on the lands of Col. *Robert Bolling*, the Rev. Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *King*, and others, and was bought by Capt. *Robert Tompkins* of *Francis Randolph*. Those who want to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who will take in payment cash, bread, flour, corn, wheat, or pork; the commodities to be merchantable, and at the cash prices.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

To be RENTED, *and entered on the* 15*th of* May *next,*

THE lease of a large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, opposite to the coffee-house, and nigh the Capitol. It has every necessary convenience, is very fit for a tavern or for taking in private lodgers, and has been long used by many Gentlemen in Assembly and Court times.

There are four years of the lease unexpired, about the last of *April* next.

I will also sell the FURNITURE as it stands, at a fair appraisement.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Tuesday *the* 21*st of* MARCH *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day, being two days before* ORANGE *court day,*

MANY thousand ACRES of as good LAND as any in the county of *Orange*, upon which are several plantations, where I have made large crops of every thing I ever put into them, with proper buildings for cropping; it abounds with plenty of good water streams through it, and runs several miles on the north side of *Rappahannock*, which causes a large body of low grounds, abounding with black walnut, wild cherry, oak, pine, &c. It is a fine range for stock, and has large parcels of meadow lands. The land is to be laid off to suit the buyers; it is convenient to courthouse, church, and mills, having one church and four mills upon it. The terms will be known of the trustees at the day of sale, at Mr. *William Johnston's*, deceased, on the premises, where they will attend.

HARRY BEVERLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a sorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a small bell about her neck, docked, and branded on the near buttock I; posted, and appraised to 4*l.* 10*s.*

JOHN WATTERS.

STolen from *Williamsburg*, about the beginning of *July* last, a bay horse, about 14 hands and a half high, has some saddle spots, his mane and tail had been very lately roached and bobbed, is a natural pacer, and faintly branded on the near buttock B. Whoever brings him to me shall have 20*s.* reward, and on conviction of the thief 3*l.*

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

To be SOLD *at auction, on* Friday *the* 17*th of* February *next, at the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT fifteen likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES.

Credit will be allowed for the money until the first of *January* next, on giving bond with security to

YORK, *Jan.* 23, 1769. W. GOOSLEY.

For FREIGHT,

THE ship *Molly*, now lying at *Norfolk*, a good vessel, well found, of about 500 hhds. burthen, has good accommodations for passengers, and will take in for any part of *Europe*, the *West Indies*, or elsewhere. For terms apply to the subscriber in *Norfolk*, who has for sale about 5000 bushels of good ALUM SALT, inferiour to none yet imported.

MATTHEW ROTHERY.

HANOVER town, *Jan.* 16, 1769.

I HEREBY inform the publick that I intend keeping private lodgings and entertainment at this place for travellers and others, also stablage and provision for horses. All those who favour me with their company may depend on good usage, and being well accommodated, by

WILLIAM CLARKE.

King William, Jan. 19, 1769.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony soon.

JAMES OGILVIE.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, next* King *and* Queen *court day,*

FOUR hundred and sixty two acres of LAND, in *King* and *Queen* county, whereon is a dwelling-house and convenient outhouses, and the plantation in good order for cropping. Credit will be allowed until the first of *January* next, the purchaser giving bond and security to

JAN. 21, 1769. EDWARD CARY.

At Smithfield, *the* 2*d day of* March, *being* Isle *of* Wight *court day, will be sold,*

TWENTY likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, among which is a good shoemaker and weaver. Credit will be allowed the purchasers until the 10th of *October* next, giving bond with approved security to

5 ARTHUR SMITH.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Prince George*, a Negro fellow named FRANK, of a yellowish complexion, and has a scar on his right cheek, occasioned I believe by a burn; had on when he went away a double breasted kersey jacket and breeches, of a reddish mixture, and plaid hose, but as he has got several other clothes along with him (*viz.* an old blue duffil great coat, a long light blue duffil close bodied coat, a pair of buckskin breeches, an old red freeze jacket, several pair of yarn stockings, and two pair of shoes) it is very possible he may change them, and put on some of the others. The person that takes him up, and conveys him to me, shall be entitled to 40*s.* besides what the law allows, from

DAVID SCOTT.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLICK VENDUE, *at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in* New Kent *county, on* MONDAY *the* 13*th of* FEBRUARY *(if fair, otherwise next fair day)*

SEVERAL VERY VALUABLE

SLAVES,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION TOOLS, STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, CORN, FODDER, &c. Credit will be allowed until *April* 1769, for all sums exceeding 10*l.*—At the same time and place will also be sold the subscriber's PLANTATION, on the north side of *Chickahominy* river, whereon is a dwelling-house, offices, and other useful and valuable buildings, and a large body of low grounds, well timbered with ash, oak, and cypress; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of sale, upon bond and good security to

PETER RUSSELL.

Five Pounds Reward,

FOR apprehending a Mulatto fellow named ABSALOM, who ran away from me the 20th of last *September*. He is a very sensible likely fellow, 22 years old, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, shows his teeth very much when he laughs, which are remarkable white, his nose has been broke, which occasions it to stand a little awry, though not perceptible unless nicely examined, and has a long narrow foot and very hollow. As I expect he will change his name, and endeavour to pass for a freeman, all masters of vessels are desired to take notice if any such should apply to them. If he is taken out of this colony, and conveyed to me in *King William*, the person shall be handsomely rewarded, besides the above.

5l JOHN POMFRETT.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, appears to be old, has a large star in her forehead, and branded + ; posted, and appraised to 30*s.*

WILLIAM MILLAR.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, lying on *Pamunkey* river, joining *Cook's* ford, containing about 800 acres, great part of which is valuable low grounds, and in good order for cropping. Also another TRACT of LAND in the said county, commonly known by the name of *Long Credit*, containing about 600 acres, whereon Mr. *William Boulder* now lives; on which is a large commodious dwelling-house, with every other necessary house, garden, &c. and a good storehouse almost new. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchasers, bond and security being given to

Tf ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

To be SOLD *at* HENRICO *Courthouse, on* Monday *the* 6*th of* February *next, being Court Day,*

SEVERAL SLAVES

belonging to the estate of *John Robinson*, Esq; deceased, and others, upon short credit.

GEORGE BROOKE.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the last will and testament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceased, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the* 20*th of* February *next, being* Essex *court day,*

FORTY VIRGINIA born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are several good spinners. Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and approved security to

Tdf PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle stature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away also, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They must be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, situate in *Essex* county, adjacent to *Piscataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted security for the money. The land may be seen at any time, and laid off in lots if desired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would sell on very reasonable terms my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Petersburg*, whereon are two plantations, with commodious buildings and an ordinary, which is rented for eight years at 55*l.* per annum. Also about 8000 acres of land in *Brunswick*, within 40 miles of *Petersburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Petersburg*. On these tracts are several plantations, and the soil is exceeding fine for wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *November* 1770. For further particulars those who incline to purchase may apply to

Tf ROBERT RUFFIN.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20*l.* which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inspection at *Page's*, five lots, at 22 years purchase,		*L.*840	*L.*70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, six lots, at do.		720	60
		*L.*1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20*l.*	135	2700	
		*L.*4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10*l.* each,		*L.*4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamsburg*, as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which notice shall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.